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Woman cannot vote in New York, but she rules, all the same.
Prize-fighting has achieved quite a standing at the Florida bar.
Prince Bismarck is once more Kaiser Wilhelm's "great and good friend."
At any rate, Gov. Mitchell had a fine parade of the Florida State troops.
That cold wave is on time. Farmer Dunn always means to be a man of his word.
The free list was too strong a magnet for the Congressmen who tried to pull iron off from it.
A Utah man has been asleep sixteen years. He might almost be expected to oppose the income tax.
Count that day lost whose low descending sun seen in Rio harbor no glorious victory—expected.

The reconciliation of Germany and the Kaiser has given all Germany something very pleasant to talk about.
Mr. John L. Sullivan does not see to-day's championship contest. It is the first event of the year he has missed in a number of years.
If that new closure rule in the State Senate could stop idle chatter on Hawaii, Davenport and the tariff it would be by so much a blessing at any rate.

Failure or delay in confirming Peckham would not show any respect for "the courtesy of the Senate," and would be an act of positive discourtesy to the Supreme Court.

North River bridge advocates won't lose any time in pushing a new measure before Congress. The National Legislature should do its utmost to expedite the enterprise, and undoubtedly it will do so.

Presidents are not nominated by act of Congress. This little fact was perhaps disregarded by the eloquent gentleman who placed Messrs. Reed and Wilson at the head of the chief party tickets in the House yesterday.

It seems to be true that the Treasury Department sought out the most competent sculptor of the country to design the World's Fair medal, and then found fault with the design because it was gotten up in the best style of art.

The cold wave is an unwelcome visitor, and will undoubtedly increase the suffering of the poor. It should therefore increase the charity of all who are not poor, and induce them to swell the contributions to the World's Bread Fund.

The bad boys of the Park Board haven't got quite through being bad boys yet. They are sulking now, which is quite as bad in a way as being disobedient. Come out of your corners, gentlemen, draw up the two-sided plan and go ahead with the new speedway as soon as the weather will let you.

Income tax advocates have a right to be highly gratified and extremely hopeful over the progress of their measure. The bill has successfully passed the Ways and Means Committee test and has been reported to the House as a part of the regular internal revenue measure. It should be so amended as to exempt incomes below \$5,000 instead of below \$10,000, and then promptly passed.

Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, is a Public Nuisance by the way of description. His persistent interruptions of the business of the House, and his impertinence to the Speaker are passing beyond the role of opera-bouffe, and are getting annoying. Every Representative is entitled to fair treatment and a patient hearing, however much he may lack sense and judgment. Respect is due to the constitution, and not to himself. But Mr. Boutelle's discourteous assaults on the President and his pointless questions of order have been repeated time and again, and can no longer be tolerated. They are a superfluous waste of valuable time.

able time, and Speaker Crisp did right to suppress the Public Nuisance by means of the Sergeant-at-Arms and his symbol of authority. If Mr. Boutelle will only stay quieted it will be a credit to himself and a good thing for the House.

ACCEPTABLE ITEMS.
Two acceptable items of news come from Washington. The Ways and Means Committee reported the Income Tax Internal Revenue bill to the House yesterday, by a vote of nine to seven, and the House received it after a little floundering. In which Representative Bourke Cockran took a hand. The Senate showed a disposition to dispose of the stupid, senseless Hawaiian business by favorably reporting Senator Turpie's resolution, washing our hands of the matter, declaring that the Provisional Government should pursue its own line of policy, and that foreign intervention in the political affairs of the Islands would be regarded as an act unfriendly to the United States.

The Income Tax bill, if subjected to proper amendment and adjustment, will relieve the Government from all embarrassment and put taxation on those who can best bear the burden, and who are now in great measure successful tax dodgers.

The Hawaiian resolution, if adopted, will leave the unworthy attempt of the last Administration to steal Hawaii as a means of obtaining a few millions through the sugar bounty to history, will pass over the highly moral but very ridiculous effort of the present Administration to restore the colored Queen to her overturned throne, and will show that our policy with regard to other nations is "hands off" and "no interference with the political affairs of the Islands."

Moreover, the adoption of the resolution will effectually bottle up Boutelle.

THE SPEEDWAY MUDDLE.
Park Commissioners Clausen and Straus not only continue their obstinate opposition to the river sidewalk at the Harlem Speedway, but supplement their defiance of popular sentiment by turning a meeting of the Park Board into a scene more befitting a debate at a barroom free and easy club than the deliberations of a municipal commission.

It could not have been a very edifying study for the outsiders to hear one Commissioner assailing a colleague for absenting himself from the Board meetings and accusing the landscape architect of favoritism in his official acts, while another Commissioner was engaging in a controversy with a contractor and offering to be bound by the decision of a jury that his bid was fifty thousand dollars wide of the mark.

By persisting in opening the bids before the Corporation Council had decided whether the delay does or does not vitiate the whole proceeding, and in the face of the reservation by the Commissioner of all rights he might have in the matter, they have further complicated the work and probably laid the foundation for a vexatious and costly litigation.

Commissioner Dana entered a formal protest against the opening of the bids on the ground that the failure to insert in the contract a provision for the payment for the improvement by installments prevented any very large increase in the bids, and was injurious to the interests of the city. This view was concurred in by one of the most reputable of the contractors.

It is not time for the Legislature to take some action in relation to the speedway that will protect the public interests against the vagaries of incapacity officials?

CLOSURE IN THE SENATE.
The Republican Senate at Albany has adopted a closure rule by which the majority of the Democrats all opposed the rule and Senator Bradley, Independent, voted with them. But they made no factious and obstructive opposition, although they might have brought on a protracted struggle.

The Democratic Senate at Washington proposes a closure rule and the Republican Senate at Albany has shown in passing the rule through to successful issue.

It is proper that the absurdity of a minority of one branch of a legislative body blocking legislation favored by a majority of both branches should be swept away. Yet the power lodged in the minority of the Senate at Washington and the Senate at Albany has been shown to be a power for evil.

Two notable cases are the defeat of the infamous Force bill in the United States Senate and the killing in 1871, in the State Senate, after one of the longest continuous sessions on record, of the notorious lobby scheme to seize and confiscate the property of Trinity Church.

THE COLD WAVE.
Our weather prophets have won another feather to stick in their caps. The fog came yesterday, and the cold is here today. Misters and mistresses are in demand. Yet, as usual, New York is better off than other cities where it is reported that the "wave" is doing much damage. In Chicago and Quincy the cold is said to be so severe that people have been frozen to death, the streets have been frozen to the sufferings of the poor. But it is a good time to redouble the efforts for relief, and a good time to give an impetus to "The World's" Free Bread Fund. Hunger and frost do not go well together, and bread will be a welcome accompaniment of coal if the wintry spell is to continue.

CIVITASING IS PLAYED OUT.
The Civitas club, of Brooklyn, is composed of Brooklyn girls, most of them young and pretty. These girls are doing all they can to purify municipal politics. They say they hope to accomplish this by exerting an influence on the best element of Brooklyn manhood.

The Civitasers had their second meeting yesterday and listened to remarks by a pair of Brooklyn statesmen. They learned some politics during the entertainment. One of the speakers told them how to vote and also what the city officials did for a living after they were elected.

The Civitasers' beaming eyes and sea-shell tinted ears were all attention, and every last one of them seemed to be cluffed to the verge of ineffability.

The Club appears to be all right. The girls use the correct brand of chewing-gum, eat angel cake recipes out of the newspapers just like other girls, and

curl each other's bangs in beautiful style, but we don't see what they want to make Civitasers out of themselves for. Civitas was a morning out nuisance, and there was great rejoicing when he died. He wrote too much for the papers, and made people dislike him.

If those Brooklyn belles are going to reform Civitas and extend thereby to purify politics, heaven help the rest of us. After a while Lex Kato and Pro Bono Publico and Veritas and the rest of the gang will rise up from their cocoons and take to purifying things again as they were wont to do in days of old.

So slow on this Civitas business, star-headed nymphs of Brooklyn. The papers don't give reformers as they had formerly. If the original Civitas were alive today he might write on both sides of the paper and cross-patch his chronography in forty directions, and even use large quantities of red ink in inditing his remarks, but his shriek for freedom and yelp for justice would not stand the ghost of a chance to get into print while there was a three-column nine-foot and a four-column double murder waiting to be put in type.

"LA MEGERE APPROVISEE."
A curious version of Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew" was dished up last night at Abbey's Theatre by the Coquelin-Hadley Company under the management of the late Mr. Coquelin. The manipulator of the work was Paul Delair, whose name appears on the programme, while that of Shakespeare is happily absent. This will remind us so much of the way in which we treat the works of foreign authors that the sense of the French programme, however, is not an instructive one.

The French programme, however, is not an instructive one. The "Taming of the Shrew" we never stick at a little thing like that. Our adapter becomes the absolute author, having "made such a sinner of his memory as to credit his own lie."

"La Megere Approvisee," however, is not Shakespeare. Delair has made a four-act comedy out of the French play, and he has used Shakespeare's idea of a shrewish maiden subjected to the indomitable will of a determined husband. The play is neatly arranged, modern in its language and quite interesting. M. Delair cannot imagine that Shakespeare's long-lived popularity in his own country has been due to the frequency of his plots, yet the French adapter has made no attempt to translate Shakespeare's ideas into French. He has just taken the plot and expressed it in his own way. It was a dangerous thing to do. We might howl, we might grow furiously indignant, we might speak of irreverence, undue tampering, and so on, but—er—we won't. We have done so much that kind of thing in the past that we are simply taught to use ourselves as others see us.

Mme. Hadley was a very tempestuous shrew. In fact, it is difficult to understand what her idea of a shrew is. She stormed and ranted, and behaved like a raving maniac. In the first act a strait-jacket seemed almost necessary to curb her impetuosity. Such a Katharine, however, from Shakespeare's intention. Mme. Hadley's work, however, was consistent, and if she was ridiculous throughout the play.

Coquelin was a suave, courteous and entertaining Petruchio. The English brutality of the part was modified slightly, and the French idea of gallantry and chivalry towards women. "The Taming of the Shrew" is not a play that can be rehearsed to-day. The Petruchio of Shakespeare's time was a premonitory symptom of the gentleman who beats his wife, and of whose case we may read each day in the annals of the Bow Street Police court. Yet we are still taught to adore the French adapter who has tried to soften Petruchio's character, for it is one that is not understood in France.

"La Megere Approvisee" was neatly staged, but the Coquelin-Hadley people are more acceptable in other plays of their repertoire.

DISPENSARY LAW RIOT.
Crowd Tries to Lynch Spies and Pistols Are Fired.
CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—The first riot caused by the attempt to enforce the new Dispensary law occurred last night. A body of 500 citizens proceeded to the lodging-house where the spies boarded, with the intention of lynching them. The police, however, got wind of the affair, and the spies got out of the way.

There was a fusillade of pistol-shots and much confusion. The spies were surrounded in the neck, but not fatally, and the crowd then slowly dispersed, finding that the spies were not home.

Woman Bank Clerk Indicted.
MOUNT STERLING, Ky., Jan. 25.—The Montgomery County Grand Jury has returned indictments against William Mitchell, President; Charles M. Grubbs, Cashier; and Mrs. Laura M. Bent, Clerk of the new Farmers' Loan and Trust Bank, which was organized in this town. The indictment charges them with having received money from the bank and then having used it for their own purposes.

Actor Hal Hendon Dead.
INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 25.—Hal Hendon, an actor of the "True Heart" company, now playing here at the Park Theatre, died suddenly yesterday afternoon of inflammation of the bowels. His family in New York was notified by telegram.

Frederick Buys a Chicago Theatre.
CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—The Shilliney, one of the leading theatres of Chicago, has been sold to Frederick Buys of New York. A new stock company will be organized to manage the theatre, with Allison Roberts of the Lyceum Comedy Company as manager.

Wire News in Brief.
The old mill of the Sherman Hill and Edison Company, in Sherman, Tex., were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss about \$100,000.

This morning the three new frame factory buildings owned by Nathaniel Barlett & Sons, near the foot of the Hudson River, were destroyed by fire. Loss, \$100,000. Insurance, \$100,000. About fifty hands are broken out of work.

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ARE JUDGES TO BLAME
Delay and Neglect in the Civil Justice Courts.
Three Thousand Cases Are Now Awaiting Trial.
Some Courts in Session Only Twice a Week.

What are the civil courts of New York doing for the poor?

In these times, when work and bread are scarce among the laboring classes, there should be no delay or neglect in the civil justice courts, where poor litigants seek redress and what is due from individuals and corporations.

The civil justice courts of New York—and there are no less than eleven of them—are the legal refuge of the poorer class of citizens. In these courts laborers and servants bring suits and actions for money due them from employers. Here is where the landlords of Gotham and the owners of big tenements take legal action to eject tenants who have not paid their rent. In these courts all the petty business controversies of citizens are legally arbitrated or adjusted.

It is important, therefore, in these hard times, that the civil justice courts render prompt and efficient service, and that litigants be not compelled to await the convenience of judges, clerks, marshals and other court employees.

There should be no delays or postponements in getting into court, and the courts should be open every day, with the exception of Sundays and holidays. This Winter, of all others, the poor litigants should be promptly served by the legal servants who draw fat salaries from the city treasury.

As already stated there are in the city of New York eleven civil justice courts, the judges of which and the locations of which are as follows:

First District Civil Court, corner of Chambers and Centre streets—Judge Waupole Lynn; salary, \$6,000.

Second District Civil Court, Centre Market—Judge Herman Holte; salary, \$6,000.

Third District Civil Court, 125 Sixth avenue—Judge William F. Moore; salary, \$6,000.

Fourth District Civil Court, 20 First street—Judge George F. Roese; salary, \$6,000.

Fifth District Civil Court, 154 Clinton street—Judge Henry M. Goldgiege; salary, \$6,000.

Sixth District Civil Court, 467 Second avenue—Judge Daniel F. Martin; salary, \$6,000.

Seventh District Civil Court, 151 East street—Judge John B. McKee; salary, \$6,000.

Eighth District Civil Court, 200 West street—Judge Joseph H. Storer; salary, \$6,000.

Ninth District Civil Court, 170 East street—Judge John P. Fallon; salary, \$6,000.

Tenth District Civil Court, 100 North street—Judge John P. Fallon; salary, \$6,000.

Eleventh District Civil Court, 919 Eighth avenue—Judge James A. O'Gorman; salary, \$6,000.

The salary of each of these judges is \$6,000 per year, the total amount expended annually for the eleven courts being \$66,000. For the six years of this term, the salaries of the judges, clerks, marshals and other court employees equal the salaries of the judges, this making the annual cost of the civil justice courts of the city about \$120,000, or \$72,000 for the judicial term of six years.

There are, therefore, in this particular instance, solely to show what the people do for the courts, and the question of the city's expenditure for the people. How are they conducted? Are judges and clerks doing their duty? Are they promptly in these troubled times?

For the past two weeks a reporter for "The World" has been making a study of the civil justice courts of this city. The reporter has been in the courts, and there is no one who can give a more accurate and complete account of the situation of affairs accurately ascertained.

In the eleven courts there are pending the present term about 3,000 cases, which is an average of 270 cases to each of the eleven courts. Many of these cases have been pending for weeks, and some for months. The delay is due to the negligence of the judges themselves, who have been neglecting their duty to their private business instead of sitting in court to do the work for which they are paid.

Out of the eleven civil courts there is not one which holds a trial session on any day of the week except Monday, and there is only one court in session on Saturday. On Monday and Tuesday five out of the eleven courts are in session, and on Friday nine.

Two out of the eleven civil judges hold court four days a week, and the other nine hold court twice a week.

The delay is due to the negligence of the judges themselves, who have been neglecting their duty to their private business instead of sitting in court to do the work for which they are paid.

There have been instances known within the past few years when the judges remained away from court for ten days to devote their time and talents to their private business, and during that time the courts were closed, and the litigants were left to wait for their day in court.

It must be remembered that these courts are the legal refuge of the poorer class of citizens, and that the delay in these courts is a delay in the justice of the law.

The "Evening World" proposes to tell just how much time each of these judges spends in court, and how much of their time they devote to their private business. The facts of the investigation will be of great interest to the public.

LA MEGERE APPROVISEE.
A curious version of Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew" was dished up last night at Abbey's Theatre by the Coquelin-Hadley Company under the management of the late Mr. Coquelin. The manipulator of the work was Paul Delair, whose name appears on the programme, while that of Shakespeare is happily absent. This will remind us so much of the way in which we treat the works of foreign authors that the sense of the French programme, however, is not an instructive one.

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ARE JUDGES TO BLAME
Delay and Neglect in the Civil Justice Courts.
Three Thousand Cases Are Now Awaiting Trial.
Some Courts in Session Only Twice a Week.

What are the civil courts of New York doing for the poor?

In these times, when work and bread are scarce among the laboring classes, there should be no delay or neglect in the civil justice courts, where poor litigants seek redress and what is due from individuals and corporations.

The civil justice courts of New York—and there are no less than eleven of them—are the legal refuge of the poorer class of citizens. In these courts laborers and servants bring suits and actions for money due them from employers. Here is where the landlords of Gotham and the owners of big tenements take legal action to eject tenants who have not paid their rent. In these courts all the petty business controversies of citizens are legally arbitrated or adjusted.

It is important, therefore, in these hard times, that the civil justice courts render prompt and efficient service, and that litigants be not compelled to await the convenience of judges, clerks, marshals and other court employees.

There should be no delays or postponements in getting into court, and the courts should be open every day, with the exception of Sundays and holidays. This Winter, of all others, the poor litigants should be promptly served by the legal servants who draw fat salaries from the city treasury.

As already stated there are in the city of New York eleven civil justice courts, the judges of which and the locations of which are as follows:

First District Civil Court, corner of Chambers and Centre streets—Judge Waupole Lynn; salary, \$6,000.

Second District Civil Court, Centre Market—Judge Herman Holte; salary, \$6,000.

Third District Civil Court, 125 Sixth avenue—Judge William F. Moore; salary, \$6,000.

Fourth District Civil Court, 20 First street—Judge George F.